

## SPORTS

### ANATOLY TARASOV: NO UNDERDOGS IN SARAJEVO



is clearly ahead of his time. He has a minimum two to three goal edge on any other counterpart. Nor has any other team a brilliant five with a combined age of 112 years — attackers Makarov — Larionov — Krushov and defenders Fedorov and Kasatonov — to say nothing of a coach like Viktor Tikhonov who also has a two or so goal advantage on any other coach.

We have unquestionably the most advanced ice-hockey school in the world. Still we are not keeping to ourselves as the Canadians used to do. Soviet hockey specialists disinterestedly share their experience with others the game's advancement being their sole goal.

We recently held an open seminar in Korea and China. A strong Soviet team recently toured Canada, playing ten games with the host Olympic side, and doubtlessly benefitted from the experience.

I got lots of letters from Soviet fans, some of them expressing well-justified indignation as to why Canada keeps sending obviously weak teams to the "Olympia" prize tournament whose players seek to make up for their inferior skill with foul play or, in plain English, by coming to blows?

It is our going wish to see a strong Canadian side at future tournaments — indeed, Canada has no lack of good players.

I wish our guys every success and hope they won't forget the lesson of 1980 — there are no underdogs at the Olympics.



### U.S. BOXERS FAVOUR MORE CONTACTS

Contacts with Soviet boxers have always been exceptionally useful for us. L. Baker, president of US amateur boxing federation and head of the American delegation, told a press conference. We regard them as an important stage in preparations for the next Olympics.

USA-USSR boxing matches have been held regularly since 1960, one year in Moscow and the next in Las Vegas. Despite various differences between our

politicians we, sportsmen, reckon that mutual contacts are indispensable and useful for both nations. So far not a single match has been cancelled. This is not my first visit to Moscow and people have always been friendly to me here.

Of the 22 boxers in the American delegation nine have some experience of meeting their Soviet counterparts in the ring, while three of them have attended four such matches.

Photos by Andrii S.

### Track cyclists warming up in the mountains

Eminent track cycling coach Alexander Kuznetsov, from Leningrad, who has trained quite a few world and Olympic champions, believes that track riders should start off a season with road races. Last year this strategem won for his charges, Olympic champions Krasnov and Manakov, and Kuznetsov and Klenkov, a time of 4 min 14.4 sec, the best world 4 km team pursuit result ever, a feat they achieved at the Tournement of Soviet Nations.

A group of Leningrad cyclists opened this season, too, by taking part in the many-day international Tchita race high in the Venezuelan Andes. Good teamwork and the excellent shape and experience of the

two Alexandrov — Krasnov and Kulinov — helped the USSR win the over 1,197 km team title in 90 hrs 24 min 48 sec, ahead of Colombia and Venezuela.

The individual winner was Venezuelan Carlos Alba, and seconded Alexander Kulinov and budding Leonid Archikov, both of the USSR, placed second and third, with Krasnov in sixth place.

Of the 60 starters, 47 made it to the finish.

In the meantime, other hopes for the USSR Olympic team converged on Spain for the national winter championship, winding up on January 31.

### BEARZOT IN MEXICO

Enzo Bearzot, head coach of Italy's world champions, has gone to Mexico to agree on a series of friendly matches with that country's national team next year.

A tour of Mexico, he said, will be one of the last and most important stages in preparation for the 1982 World Cup. We want to test the pitches which

will be used for the cup.

Bearzot, who led Italy to the 1982 world title in Spain, also stressed his side might meet several other Latin American teams in test games.

Italy has been spared the cup elimination games but it failed to make the European championship finals.

Vladimir McMILLIN

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#### EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/3 Goly St., Printed in the USSR, Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Friday. Index 5807.

#### MN INFORMATION

As many as 30,000 Muscovites converged on the bank of the Moscow River, near the Kashira Highway recently for the "Vechernaya Moskva" prize motor cycle cross-country race. The 1st State Ball-Bearing Plant won the team event, repeating their 1978 performance and leaving the Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute in second place.

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**DEAR READERS,**

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both



No. 9 (524), January 31—February 3, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

## USSR Central Statistical Board's report

- In 1983, the USSR's national income went up by 14.5 thousand million roubles to stand at more than 630 thousand million roubles (in actual prices).
- Our country has produced 630 thousand million cu m of gas, 610 million tonnes of oil including gas condensate, and 245 million tonnes of iron ore.
- The main Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhorod gas pipeline, a unique project in world construction technology, was commissioned ahead of schedule.
- More than ten million people had their housing conditions improved.
- The volume of foreign trade reached 127 thousand million roubles.
- As of January 1, 1984, the population of the Soviet Union stood at 273.8 million people.

These figures come from a USSR Central Statistical Board's report, "The Results of the Fulfilment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Soviet Union in 1983", which is commented on below by Leontii UMANSKY, head of the Department of Statistical Information.

1983, of the eleventh five-year (1981-1985) plan period, saw a further rise in the USSR's national economy, an improvement in the qualitative indices, and an increase in the rate of economic growth as compared with the two previous years of the five-year plan. In industry, for instance, absolute growth was 1.3 times higher than average growth in 1981-1982. New achievements in science and technology and complex mechanization and automation were introduced on a consistent basis throughout the national economy. This considerably facilitated work for employees and has had a positive effect on rises in productivity of labour, 24 thousand inventions and nearly four million innovative proposals originating from scientists, blue-collar workers, engineers, farmers and specialists in agriculture, were put to good use.

The volume of industrial production increased by four per cent as compared with 1982, with planned growth being 3.2 per cent, and 88 per cent of the increase was achieved through rises in productivity of labour. As planned, growth in output of consumer items (4.3 per cent) was higher than in output of production technologies (3.9 per cent).

The main task of the democratic women's movement at present, it was stressed, is to fight for a return to the situation which existed before the appearance of the Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in Western Europe. With this in view, a strategy of anti-war actions to be taken by women was worked out.

The meeting unanimously adopted an appeal to the delegates of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Hope was expressed in the appeal that the Conference would make a significant contribution to the creation of a climate of trust and to the strengthening of security in Europe.

"Down With Pinochet!" — Democracy Now! — these were the chants at the demonstrations, strikes, and protest marches daily taking place in Chile against political terror, unemployment, poverty and hunger. The demonstrators demand the return of democracy, freedom and social progress in that country.

Photo Camera Press-TASS

## USA in breach of its international obligations

The Soviet Embassy in Washington has delivered a memorandum to the Department of State of the USA. This is published below in abridged form.

The Soviet side, reads the memorandum, deems it necessary to draw the attention of the American side to the issue of arms limitation. It is emphasized in the memorandum, runs counter to the generally recognized rules and principles of international law and to the basic Soviet-American agreements. In which it is clearly stipulated that none of the sides shall aspire for military supremacy and that they will be guided in their relations by the principles of equality and

justice the USSR has repeatedly addressed the American side.

The equivocal and essentially negative approach of the American side to the issue of arms limitation is also shown by the latter's attitude to the agreements on nuclear weapons underground tests and on the nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes of 1974 and 1976. By not ratifying these agreements the USA has prevented a number of important measures from coming into effect aimed at achieving better confidence in the strict implementation of the obligations.

The issue of the American attitude towards the obligations it has undertaken is acquiring an increasingly serious and acute nature. It is stressed in the memorandum. The Soviet side raises the matter not for the sake of mere polemics. Very important issues, confidence in the strict implementation of the agreements.

The number of cases in which the American side avoids strict observance of specific legal or political obligations it has undertaken into and acts in circumlocution. If not in outright violation, of these obligations, is growing: This refers, among other agreements, to SALT-2.

Preoccupation is also caused by certain American actions with relation to the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, on which auto-

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Leontii UMANSKY  
arrives in Bucharest

Bucharest. The Party and Government Delegation of the USSR, led by Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrei Gromyko, arrived in Bucharest for a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of Romania.

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The Food Programme adopted in May 1982 is being successfully implemented. 1983 saw an increase in the output of grain, sugar beet, and in other field crops. The state resources of grain completely meet the needs of the population in bread and bread products. Considerable progress was made in animal husbandry. State purchases of milk, cattle and poultry went up by nine per cent as compared with 1982, and of eggs and wool by four per cent. Quotas for the purchase of animal products have been overfulfilled.

In 1983, nearly two hundred new state enterprises were commissioned and two million flats were built, along with new schools, hospitals, kindergartens, creches, shops, canteens, cafes, and cinemas. Capital investment in the national economy in 1983 through all sources of financing amounted to over 150 thousand million roubles, or to five per cent more than in 1982.

In 1983, as in previous years full employment was ensured for all able-bodied members of the population. There was a 4.5 per cent increase in payments, and a discount to the population from the public consumption funds, in the form of free medical aid, education (at colleges and universities included), pensions, scholarships to students, payment of annual and sick leave, etc. The structure of state and cooperative retail trade has improved. There were considerable increases in the sales of animal husbandry products and fruit (including citrus) and, particularly, in sales of durable consumer goods such as large-capacity refrigerators and deep-freezers (by 17 per cent), colour television sets (ten per cent), radios of all types (six per cent), and cars (six per cent).



### Round the Soviet Union

#### REAGAN TO SEEK RE-ELECTION

Washington. President Reagan has officially announced that he is to seek re-election for another term of office this November. In a televised address to the nation, he declared that he was running in order to complete what he had begun three years before. He let it be known that in case of re-election he did not intend to make any changes in his present policies with their characteristic aggressiveness in the international arena and complete disregard for the interests of ordinary Americans at home.



An installation for processing gas at the Urengoi gas condensate field in Tyumen (Western Siberia). More than 18 thousand million cu m of natural gas passes through this installation every year.

# THE WORLD

## KING HUSSEIN CONDEMNS TEL AVIV

Amman, King Hussein of Jordan has condemned Tel Aviv's actions aimed at annexing the occupied Arab lands and has confirmed resolve to continue the struggle for their liberation. Speaking at a press conference here, he stressed that an obstacle on the road towards the solution of the Middle East problem was the refusal by Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and the continued construction of para-military Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands.

King Hussein stressed the im-



## BUDDHISTS SUPPORT CALLS FOR PEACE

Moscow. It is necessary to put an immediate end to the precarious situation in the world, caused by the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe. This is the desire of millions of people in all countries. They see the precipice over which the evil forces, in their lust for world domination, are seeking to push mankind. Thus spoke Hambo Jams Harkhugan Gadan, the head of the Buddhists of Mongolia and President of the Asian Buddhist Peace Conference, in conversation with a Soviet correspondent.

We, Buddhists support the calls for peace, which are being made in all parts of the world. Following the teaching of Buddha we believe that life is the

O.K., pop, pay up, or else... Drawing by K. Vysotsky and A. Rekunenko

## VICTIMS OF RACIST AGGRESSION

Luanda, South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola has brought incalculable distress and suffering to the civilians in that country's southern regions. According to the PRA state secretariat on social matters, about 350 thousand Angolans have been forced to flee their homes in the provinces of Kunene, Huila and Cuan-

grated treasure, the religious leader said.

Hambo Jams Harkhugan Gadan expressed confidence that all Buddhists in Asian countries, following the precepts of their great teacher, and all people of goodwill would support the decisions and appeals of the forum of peace forces now being held in West Berlin.

It is our sacred duty to make sure that the tragic fate of the residents of the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki should never be repeated. Efforts must be exerted to see to it that leaders of all countries join the Soviet Government in its commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is the duty of conscience, Gadan said.

## JAPANESE OPPOSE TOMAHAWKS

Tokyo. A National Council of the anti-Tomahawk Movement—a new association of public organizations—has been set up in Japan. The movement is opposed to the American administration's plans to start to deploy, in June of this year, cruise missiles with nuclear warheads on board ships of the Seventh American Fleet, based in Japanese ports. At a two-day constituent assembly in the cities of Yokohama and Yokosuka a programme out-

## A COUNTRY OF TERROR

Paris. The pro-American regime in El Salvador has long made a practice of terror, and the torture and murder of civilians. A manifestation of this terror is the setting fire to entire villages and the killing of all citizens suspected of sympathizing with guerrillas. In 1983 alone 98 villages were razed in atrocious bombings. This was reported to an international lawyers' symposium in Paris, "International Humanitarian Law and Conflict in El Salvador," by Salvador Samayoa, member of the politico-diplomatic commission of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

On behalf of the National Liberation Front Samayoa urged the lawyers and the world's progressive public to do something to influence the regime in El Salvador to end its brutality against defenceless civilians and to respect international norms of treatment of prisoners of war.

## VIEWPOINT

Vladimir NAKARYAKOV

## CIA AGAINST AFGHAN REVOLUTION

Apart from arming, training and sending counter-revolutionary gangs into Afghanistan, Washington has launched a propaganda campaign of slander against the sovereign non-aligned nation. The volume of radio propaganda directed at Afghanistan has been increased by 30 times—up to 110 hours a day—in recent years. According to the reports of the 50 radio stations engaged in such propaganda, the entire population of Afghanistan has been annihilated twice over and the Afghan people's army, five times over. But so happens that sometimes one document is enough to flatten mountains of lies. Below we are going to dwell upon one such document.

Recently the provisions of a secret CIA memorandum prepared for the White House in September 1983 came to light. It is interesting from two angles: 1) because the goals of im-



perialist interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan; and second, it is forced to admit the failure of plans to use the situation in South-West Asia to do the utmost political and economic damage to the Soviet Union, to destabilize Babrak Karimov's "regime" and to isolate it in the international arena.

The "regime", it is stated in the document, is growing in strength the whole time and, is impossible to change whatever means used. It is also admitted that the international isolation of the Kabul "regime" did not live up to expectations, in other words, it never came to pass.

Nevertheless, the CIA continues to work hard to further escalate the "underlined war" against Afghanistan and support the Afghan counter-revolution, including supplying it with pa-

ther consignments of advanced arms. The CIA recommends that the terrorist gangs concentrate their efforts on the destruction of economic facilities and on the murder of those civilians from all social groups who support the legitimate government, rather than attack the Afghan army and the Soviet contingent of troops, where the gangs usually suffer defeat. This is nothing less than a call for mass terror.

Afghan sources estimate the damage done to the Afghan economy by the gangs of terrorists smuggled into the country as amounting to dozens of billions of afghan 1,000 sams and 31 hospitals have been gutted, 800 trucks and 14,000 km of telephone cable destroyed, not to mention the numerous civilian casualties. But, as the CIA admits, these atrocious actions can only slow down to a limited degree the process of revolution. History shows in the history,

## FACTS and EVENTS

© The Reagan administration intends to make sharp cuts in military and economic aid to the Salvadorean regime in 1985 fiscal year. This was announced by L. Moller, US Ambassador to the United Nations. During talks in the major industrial centres of Vigo and Lodi ten thousand workers expressed their anger at the threat of new dismissals.

© The Nakasone government has decided to increase by 25 per cent Japan's re-export of American goods.

## ADMISSIONS BY FORMER SP

Managua, Terro, strong murder and economic espionage are being used by the CIA against Nicaragua. More than 200 of its agents are acting directly in these areas John Stockwell, former CIA official, said here.

The CIA finances and its counter-revolutionary activities and smuggles that Nicaragua from Honduras; however, despite Washington's backing, said J. Stockwell, are unable to withstand Sandinista armed forces' attacks of people's front, therefore, break through the defences of the Sandinista regime, killing and kidnapping local peasants.

In order to supply formations with weapons and other equipment, the CIA established an aerial route from Honduras to Nicaragua's frontier districts. As usual, planes are piloted by Americans. It also sends its agents to the cities and popular areas of Nicaragua to organize and carry out acts of sabotage and terrorism.

J. Stockwell went to expose CIA operations aimed at destabilizing Nicaragua's economic and financial posts. Through its agents it put pressure on the government of Latin American and West European countries to refuse to grant Nicaragua aid and credits.

The tribes of Babur and Mirshah have returned to the Afghan province of Jawzjan from Pakistani territory. Many thousands of Afghan citizens have returned over the past few months having left the country after being influenced by deceitful counter-revolutionary propaganda.

## PEOPLE

In this presidential election year, President Reagan has appointed his man to stand at the head of the Justice Department, said the American Senator Joseph Biden commenting on the appointment to this position of Edwin Meese, formerly the Counsellor to the President of the United States.

Observers believe that the ultra-conservative Meese, who supports a tough style of leadership, is needed by the master of the White House first and foremost in order to suppress the investigation, highly undesirable for the administration in an election year, into the resounding political scandal caused by the theft of government documents during the 1980 election campaign by Reagen's people.

There is every evidence that the efforts in this direction taken by Attorney General William Smith were regarded as obviously insufficient by the White House. Edwin Meese will not be guilty of such "negligence", as he is personally interested in preventing a further escalation of the scandal, since he is involved in it in a rather unseemly way.

In the meantime, US news reports have summed up the response in "Le Figaro" to the article "Sore" in the "New York Times".

The paper stresses that the intervention of the CIA in the conflict between the two sides in Chad is a clear violation of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of war criminals. The paper also states that the secret information about the secret information about the planes and activities of the Democrats, which enjoys much popular support, has come from those circles close to Carter's campaign.

France consolidates its foothold in Chad

Paris. The French High Command has moved another four Jaguar attack planes, two refuelling planes and a reconnaissance aircraft from Gabon to Chad. In Ndjamena, a spokesman for the commander of the French invasion force, General Jean-Paul, confirmed the arrival in Chad of new planes. News agencies report hectic preparations by the interventionists for an onslaught against the forces of the Interim Government of National Unity, which enjoys much popular support. The French public is worried by France's growing involvement in the internal conflict.

Which name is the most fashionable?

"The Daily Telegraph" of Britain published the results of an original investigation—the most popular names among the local children, who have now abandoned all other games in favour of running the paths for hours on end in search of garbage bags and cigarette butts to deposit in the bin. These bags with a foul smell are placed in the centre of one of the recreation areas. When a scrap of paper, an old bone or a cigarette butt is deposited in the bin it becomes a funny human shape.

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**Round  
the Soviet  
Union**

**AN AUTOMATIC PUMPING STATION IS SUPPLYING WATER FROM THE GLACIER RIVER KHAIDZHARA TO THE FIELDS OF THE UZGURUM STATE FARM IN KIRGHIZIA.** This gave farmers an opportunity to irrigate crops in rotation on about 500 hectares of land. Already about 1,000 pumping stations in this Central Asian republic help boost the harvest. They made it possible to raise water to almost inaccessible Alpine plots thus bringing the area of irrigated ploughlands to one million hectares.

**THE SCIENTISTS OF TAJIKISTAN, A CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC, HAVE EXTRACTED ARSENIC COMPOUNDS FROM THE WASTE WATERS OF STEEL PLANTS WITH THE AID OF A PENICILLIN FUNGUS.** Quickly growing colonies of microorganisms can process the particles of arsenic into a gaseous state. This makes it possible to ensure the purity of metallurgical drain waters with the complete utilization of polluting waste.

**A MIGHTY FLOW OF GAS WITH CONDENSATE HAS BEEN OBTAINED AT THE NIZHNE DAGO DEPOSIT IN SAKHALIN ISLAND NEAR THE EASTERN SHORES OF ASIA.** The daily yield is half a million cu m of raw gas. This is the first time such an amount from one well has been obtained on the island.

**THE MAP OF AVAILABLE RAW BUILDING MATERIALS IN THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY ZONE HAS BEEN COMPILED BY THE SCIENTISTS OF THE TRANSBAIKAL COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.** It proves that the areas along the railway line possess all the materials needed for the future building industry in the territory, making possible to choose with maximum efficiency the arrangement of plants and factories. Scientists envisaged the possibility of using not only traditional raw materials but also the wastes from mining and ore concentration enterprises. According to experts, each tonne of cement is twice as cheap there as in other districts of the country.

**FROM the SOVIET PRESS**
**ANCIENT GLACIERS**

Science academics in this country and Poland have agreed to set up a joint working group in order to study the history of the ancient glacial epoch and its influence on present-day natural environment. The newspaper *PRAVDA* writes that the group will send expeditions to explore territories in the two countries. One of the leaders from the Polish side is Professor Jan Szuprycinski, Director of the Torun Institute of Geography, while the Soviet group is led by Professor A. Velichko of the Geography Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The study of traces of permafrost which has been there for many years, as well as fragments of fossilized soils and buried remnants of flora and fauna will take place during the exploration. The eventual aim is to discover the most important peculiarities in the development of nature, as well as to reconstruct the natural surroundings in which modern man came into being. The Soviet and Polish explorers have given priority to finding joint solutions to very important theoretical problems, and to trace the roots out of which the natural environment which surrounds us has grown. This knowledge of the past will help us in predicting the future.

**A GLANCE AT A FOREST FROM FLYING LAB**

Understanding the forests of the taiga in all their diversity, even getting the measurements of the trunks of pines, spruces and birches have been made easier by a new method of control over the conditions and resources of timber — remote assessment, stresses the *VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT* paper. Its inventor Valery

# MARAL — THE WEALTH OF ALTAI

Maral... this word conjures up the rumbling mountain echoes in the Altai and Sayan mountains, where this species of deer, the biggest found in the Soviet Union lives. What makes this graceful animal really handsome are its antlers, that grow each spring and are shed annually. They are very powerful, with six to seven points which bend forward and backwards.

From time immemorial people in South-East Asia have believed in the curative power of maral antlers. The quick growth of antlers in maral attracted attention; such rapid growth, it was thought, could not take place without stimulants. Hence the attempts to use young antlers for toxic medicines.

In the days before maral were domesticated, they had to be shot to obtain the antlers. The work of an antler hunter was both difficult and dangerous. For weeks he had to roam the taiga and mountains stalking the valuable beast. A hunter's life was often at risk because the marals were both wild and dangerous. The irregular shooting of marals resulted in a drop in their population and this went on until the 40s when the domestication of marals began in the south Altai (where most of the species live) with maral-breeding state farms being set up there.

Up to 60 per cent of young antlers procured annually are exported to Japan, Singapore, Hongkong and Thailand. Pantocrine, a valuable substance used for making medicines, is obtained from antlers which is why the latter are so sought after. Pantocrine is used to reduce fatigue, stimulate cardiac activity, and to help wounds heal more quickly.



Irina TURSOVA


**FROM the SOVIET PRESS**

Pershikov, Candidate of Sciences (Physics and Maths), suggested rolling the efforts of forestry workers, radio physicists and pilots.

Accurate measurements from the forests, such as the height of trees and the volume of their crowns and trunks is vital for planning and the rational use of timber, Pershikov points out. The earlier methods of "stock taking" are now at odds with the dynamic rates of their exploitation.

A look from above using helicopters carrying radar is the only efficient way of keeping track of large tracts of forest. Helicopters make it possible to assess the forests effectively and quickly. Also, unlike the camera lens radar is unaffected by either fog or haze,

The technique yields tremendous economic gain nationwide. For instance, it takes a single ground forest survey party the whole working season to do a job which a helicopter would take just two to three days to fulfil. The plans are to use air observation to determine the tree species and timber quality. Radar could also be used to monitor hydroclimatic conditions, such as the presence of moisture under the forest canopy.

**OUR METRO IN 1984**

33.3 kilometres of new lines with 26 stations constructed by Soviet metro builders are to go into operation this year, which represents an unprecedented growth in the history of underground railway construction in the Soviet Union, the *GUDOK* newspaper writes.

New lines will be completed in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov and Tashkent.

The Soviet Metro is one of the youngest in the world, its technical equipment, the architecture of the stations and standards of comfort are unapproached. In addition to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev last and coming metro systems have been built since the mid-

**ROBOTS ONLY  
IN THE SHOP**

The fabrication of metal production areas where robots have already been fully installed has started a plant making precision cutting tools in Odessa. The industry will help increase productivity when making intricate shaped parts. Each such "deserted shop" according to specialists, pays off in two years.

The machine-tool enterprises of Odessa, one of the leading places in USSR in the production of carbon metal-cutting equipment, instrument making, and automobile industry, the past five years doubled the production of electronically controlled lathes and drilling machines.

These machine tools are in demand on the world market. Made in Odessa, they are exported to more than 40 countries, including the old Art Theatre building, the Yaroslavsky Railway Station, and other structures in this city.

During recent restoration work the entire interior with its aquatic themes was redecorated.

**GAS FIELDS**
**IN THE CASPIAN**

The off-shore gas fields:

Caspian sea become the suppliers of natural gas to Turkmenia (the Transcaucasian country's oldest fuel oil area). The output last year about 14,000 million cu m. The successful development of gas fields helps stoppage of gas usage in the region.

Most power stations and enterprises not only in Azerbaijan but also in the neighbouring republics of Georgia and Armenia have been transformed to gas which is supplied along the Transcaucasian pipeline.

The amount received from the Caspian shelf is 1.5 million cu m more than envisaged by the state plan: this is the result of a more active exploitation of wells and automation of the production processes.

A major automated gas station area is being developed near the Bool Island (6 km south of Baku), where the first wells in the Caspian were drilled. In the first days of a large enterprise for gas separation and condensate production began.

**FRUITS OF THE CANDY TREE**

The harvest of the candy tree

has ripened in Azerbaijan. Tall trees are covered with fancy bunches of light brown fruit.

They are easily shaken off the tree and when they become overripe they drop to the ground. This juicy and meaty fruit is used in cooking in a fresh form and when made into confectionery has the amazing taste of chocolate and melon.

**Places to visit**

# House by the Nikitskiye Gates

This building by the Nikitskiye Gates is widely known. It houses the Flat-Museum of a great writer. On the wall outside the main entrance is a memorial plaque: "A. M. Gorky lived here in 1931-1936".

In this house the writer spent the last five years of his life crowded with creative writing, social work, and interesting meetings.

Everything one sees in the rooms bears the imprint of the writer's tastes, habits, and interests.

The house is remarkable for its architecture. It was built at the turn of the century by the Moscow architect, Fyodor Shekhtel, also responsible for the old Art Theatre building, the Yaroslavsky Railway Station, and other structures in this city.

**THE END OF A LEGEND**

skyscrapers.

Researchers came to the conclusion that inner canals linked the lake with the glacier situated somewhat higher. The cavity in the glacier is regularly blocked by a huge chunk of ice. For a certain length of time it prevents the flow of thawed ice collected in the cavity. When there is enough water accumulated the ice barrier bursts open and a noisy gusher sprouts up in the centre of the lake. The original valve then again locks up the canal. So ends the end of a legend.

A team of glaciologists studying that area were lucky: they were eyewitnesses to a phenomenon which probably gave rise to this legend. Before their eyes the smooth surface of the lake suddenly rippled and then a mighty jet resembling a geyser sprouted into the sky.

The amount received from the Caspian shelf is 1.5 million cu m more than envisaged by the state plan: this is the result of a more active exploitation of wells and automation of the production processes.

The saplings of the candy tree, whose native land is China, were imported from the Black Sea coast in the 30s and planted in the Shirvan Steppe, at the Geokchay base of the Azerbaijan scientific-production association for horticulture and subtropical crops. They have since grown into 10-metre high "giants" bearing fruit every winter.

**Metalwork in Russia: from Peter the Great to Faberge**

The saplings of the candy tree

have since grown into 10-metre high "giants" bearing fruit every winter.

The opening of the Metro in the Byelorussian capital will be a major event in 1984, the newspaper writes. Minsk will become the ninth city in the USSR to have its own Metro. The first stretch to be completed in Minsk is 8.0 kilometres long. It has eight stations and will link the railway terminal with the city centre and industrial areas.

**FORMULA FOR MARITAL HAPPINESS**

"Wrought Metal in Russia" is the title of an exhibition at present to be seen at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. On view are objects produced by the firm of Faberge as well as samples of household items, furniture and weapons made by Russian masters between the end of the 17th and early 20th centuries.

This is the first exhibition of wrought metal in Russia to be arranged by the museum. It includes more than 200 exhibits which reflect the history of the art of metalworking in Russia at the highest peak of its development. It features a number of factors which have contributed to the success of the exhibition.

**FORMULA FOR MARITAL HAPPINESS**

"It is said that all unhappy families are unhappy in their own way. However, research carried out by a group of specialists from the Estonian city of Tartu shows that there are a number of dominant reasons causing families to fall apart," says Enn Martti Tamm, leader of the group, writing in the *LESNAYA POMYSLENOST* newspaper. These reasons can be classified under several headings. The researchers believe that marriages consummated after 100 days of courtship are less stable. In this instance the husband and wife know each other little, and in the other the emotional value of the relationship is diluted. The ideal couple are those in which the husband's education is on a par, or even higher than the wife's.

These and many other data have enabled scientists from the Tartu group to study the anatomy of divorce and to evolve a mathematical pattern of the formula of a marriage for a computer.

Their formula makes it possible to take into account a number of factors and regularities.

Things like temperament, love for children, external appearance, and habits are taken into consideration.

**TECHNIQUES OF THE FUTURE**

The Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute is one of the research centres for developing new generations of accelerators. The laboratories of the Ural-atom association are now working on the development of the Ural-atom—the first leading sample of the institute's ion accelerator possessing a high capacity radiation beam. This equipment will be applied in metallurgy and machine-building. Such accelerators, equipped with computers and other technology can help carry out precise analysis and determine the presence or absence of the smallest amount of harmful substances. Moreover, the object being analysed—metal, gas, liquid—is not subjected to deformation and destruction. There are wide prospects for using such complexes in the sphere of ecology and environmental protection. This refers especially to control over air contamination as well as river, lake and sea waters. Accelerators can also be used in microelectronic technology for special processing of semiconductor materials whose quality considerably improves after the influence of radiation. And in investigations of some materials it is simply impossible to do without using accelerators.

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## ENTERTAINMENT

### PROFILES

# YEVGENY SVETLANOV



In an interview, the Soviet conductor, Yevgeny Svetlanov, said: "A composer leaves behind him his music, a poet his poetry, a writer his books, an artist his paintings, while a musician leaves us the heritage of performing traditions." Svetlanov, himself, has inherited and further developed the traditions initiated by Nikolai Golovanov, conductor at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow.

It may seem strange, but I knew that I would become a conductor as long as I remember myself, recalls Svetlanov. The Bolshoi has been his second home since early in life. His father was a soloist at the Bolshoi, and his mother an extra. His parents often took Yevgeny to concerts and one day at one of them an amusing incident occurred: the six-year-old boy jumped onto a seat and began to wave his hands vigorously trying to catch up with the rhythm of the music. Golovanov, who saw this, said: "He has the makings of a conductor."

Svetlanov graduated from the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute and then from the Moscow Conservatoire as a specialist in composition, conducting and piano. For some time after graduation he worked on the Radio. Between 1954 and 1963 he travelled the road from trainee (for a year) to Chief Conductor at the Bolshoi Theatre, being appointed to this post at the age of 35. It was here that his artistic principles and affinity to Golovanov were revealed. This affinity first and foremost lies in his adoration of the unfading traditions of classical music, particularly Russian and Soviet. Then comes his belief in the domination of music in an opera house. Even if it is based on first-rate literary material, an opera is an independent work of musical and dramatic art, he says. At the Bolshoi Svetlanov began by conducting "The Maid of Pskov"; this was followed by "The Tsar's Bride" and "Sadko" by Rimsky-Korsakov, and then by Borodin's "Prince Igor". In the operatic genre he was attracted by monumental large-scale works with choral scenes. In conducting them, he listens to and conveys "the voice of centuries" bringing out the majestic imagery, the power and the glory of Russian opera. Svetlanov conducted works such as "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky and Glazunov's "Raymonda". It was at his suggestion that the Bolshoi staged Vano Muradeli's opera, "Oktjabr", and Bela Bartók's ballet, "The Miraculous Mandarin". Also in the theatre's repertoire is the ballet, "The Red Cossack", to music by Svetlanov.

While giving his preference to recent years to symphony music, Yevgeny Svetlanov has not broken his ties with the Bolshoi. Recently, for instance, he has staged Verdi's "Othello" for the pleasure which he conducts, "I have never experienced conducting of such power," soloist Alexander Voroshilov recalls. "Svetlanov lived Verdi's music and forced it to flow through our hearts. He did not tell us how to sing—forte or piano, he showed us with his hands."

A short while ago, a new production of Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh", opened at the Bolshoi, conducted by Yevgeny Svetlanov.

Margarita ANOKHINA

### Unusual documentary

The history of the search for old folk songs is the theme of a documentary "Shvidkets" now being filmed by Georgian director Soso Chakabidze. It continues the theme of his first picture "Old Georgian Songs", which he made while studying at the Moscow Institute for Cinematography.

The co-author of my new film is the leader of the Russian pop group, Anzor Ermakashvili, says Chakabidze. Several years ago in Moscow he found a recording dating back to the

### ALL-UNION BALLET COMPETITION

The all-Union competition of ballermasters and dancers will be held in Moscow in mid-March.

46 competitors from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Gorky, Yoshkar-Ola, Cheboksary, Krasnoyarsk, Talinn, Kharkov, and Dnepropetrovsk will take part in the two rounds of the bal-

### COMPETITION

letmaster section of the contest. A large group of entrants come from the ballermaster department of the Lunacharsky State Institute of Dramatic Art in Moscow and from the Rimsky-Korsakov State Conservatoire in Leningrad. The competition numbers are basically created to the music of Soviet

composers and on themes.

The ballet competition, consisting of three rounds, will be held on March 19. Over 100 will be competing from 25 cities in the Soviet Union, the Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan and Karakalpakstan.

The jury will be the chief ballermaster of the Bolshoi Theatre Yuri Grigoriev.

# 'MY KARA-KALPAKIA'

"My Kara-Kalpaki" is the name that artist Nikolai Kornilov, who comes from that autonomous republic, has given to an exhibition of his works that has opened in the foyer of the Blue Hall of the Zaryadye Cinema, Moscow.

Having combined two professions in his artistic career—that of artist and journalist—Nikolai Kornilov travelled all over Kara-Kalpaki. His sketches, drawings and paintings reflect the history of the republic, its legends and its past and present-day life. His work leaves no one indifferent. It at-

tracts attention by its infinite subject-matter, lush colours, and its evocation of national atmosphere.

I grew up as an orphan, says Nikolai Kornilov. The war deprived me of childhood. My father was killed at the front, and my mother died when I was young. I began working early. I worked as a flitter, a house painter, a plasterer, and a sailor, and then I went back to school. Twenty years ago I took up journalism and since then I have dedicated my whole life to the arts.

A short while ago, Nikolai

Kornilov presented its Peace Fund with one of its features, "Palankul, the Oldest Shepherd of Kara-Kalpaki Pasture", a half of the royal book about "Tashken - City of My Dream".

This is Nikolai Kornilov's fifth one-man show. It is dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Soviet Kara-Kalpaki. Following the show, the exhibition is on view throughout the various other galleries of the capital.

Engineering goods accounted for a considerable proportion of Czechoslovak exports, stressed Frantisek Marek. New items on the Czechoslovak export list include the Tatra-613, a new truck and sets of agricultural

machinery, and sets of agricultural